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Slow streams, base of Sierra Madre, state of Chihuahua, Mexico, October, 1887 (*C. G. Pringle*, no. 1447).

This species is the first that has yet appeared within the limits of Mexico. Mr. Pringle writes: "The Isoetes was found in several different stations, in the shallows of slow rills of the sandy plains about the continental divide, at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and growing as well in the wet sand as in the bottom of pools. Its leaves—what the specimens scarcely show since they were dried—were sinuous and channeled above."

Isoetes maritima. Amphibious or mostly terrestrial: rootstock small, only slightly bilobed: leaves 8–15, rigid, green, 2–5 cm. long, 1.5 mm. wide with abundant stomata: sporangia oval 4 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, brownish-white, covered one-third to one-half by the velum: ligule small, inconspicuous: macrospores 0.42–0.48 mm. thick, densely spinulose, the spines somewhat blunt, but rarely confluent: microspores white, smooth, 0.032–0.035 mm. thick.

Salt marsh, Alberni, Vancouver Island, August, 1887 (*J. Macoun*).[7]

This species, next to I. pygmæa, is the smallest of our flora; it differs from all our other pseudo-terrestrial species except I. Nuttallii in being monœcious as well as by other marked characters; from I. Nuttallii it differs by its size, its partial velum and the sculpture of its spores.

Syracuse, N. Y.

BRIEFER ARTICLES.

Lichens from the Easter Islands.—During the year 1885 the United States steamer "Mohican," commanded by Lt. B. F. Day, stopped for some time at these isolated islands for the purpose of procuring some of the famous stone idols which were left by the aborigines. Several fine examples were obtained, and are now on exhibition in the United States National Museum. When these images arrived they were thickly covered with a growth of lichens and a single species of moss. Mr. Henry Willey kindly determined the lichens as closely as their fragmentary condition would permit, finding *Usnea barbata* (L.) Fr., *Physcia stellaris* L., and a sterile Parmelia nearest to *Parmelia lævigata* (Sm.) Nyl. The moss is without fruit, but seems to be a species of Hypnum.—F. H. KNOWLTON, *U. S. National Museum.*

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[7] With this species Prof. Macoun sends from his collection in Vancouver Island I. Nuttallii, extending the range of that species northward from Oregon, and two forms which I have referred provisionally to I. echinospora, though both differ somewhat from any described form of that species. The habits of the two were different, one coming from fresh water (Sproat Lake) and the other "between tides, in flowing water."

Notes on some Illinois grapes.—The following notes were made upon the grapes of Wabash county, Illinois:

1. *Vitis palmata* Vahl. In bloom, July 1 to 10; fruit ripe, after October 1; odor, delicately fragrant; habitat, borders of muddy ponds in bottom lands. Berries have a pleasant taste; not so sour as either of our other wild grapes. Cultivation might produce a valuable fruit. The largest vine I have seen is 1½ inches in diameter, ascending a tree 18 feet. It usually forms large dense mats over the tops of low bushes and sedges, etc. Its common associates are Cephalanthus occidentalis, Populus heterophylla, Gleditschia monosperma, etc. Peduncles sometimes 6 inches long; often throwing themselves around twigs, thus serving as tendrils.

2. *V. riparia* Michx. In bloom, May 10 to 20; fruit ripe, July 10 to 30; odor, slightly fragrant; habitat, along banks of large streams in bottom lands. Vine seldom 3 inches in diameter; straggling over small trees, forming dense overhanging canopies; rarely rising above 50 feet.

3. *V. cordifolia* Michx. In bloom, May 25 to June 10; fruit ripe, after October 1; odor, very fragrant; habitat, throughout river bottoms. This is our largest grape-vine. I have found it 6 inches in diameter, and ascending more than 125 feet.

4. *V. cinerea* Engelm. In bloom, June 15 to 30; fruit ripe, after September 15; odor, delicately fragrant; habitat, along small streams in uplands and barrens. It is very close to V. æstivalis; the foliage of the two can not, in many cases, be distinguished; but the difference in the time at which the flowering and ripening of fruit occur in the two species, together with the long lax bunches, smaller and bloomless berries of V. cinerea, makes a plain, specific distinction between these two plants.

5. *V. æstivalis* Michx. In bloom, June 8 to 20; fruit ripe, after September 1; odor, mildly fragrant; habitat, uplands and barrens.

6. *V. indivisa* Willd. In bloom, June 18 to 28; fruit ripe, after October 1; odor, unpleasant; habitat, throughout river bottoms.—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ills.*

Prunus pumila in North Carolina.—In "Gray's Manual" it is stated that the range of this species of Prunus is from "Massachusetts northward to Wisconsin, and south to Virginia along the mountains." It is not mentioned in Chapman's "Flora of the Southern United States," nor in the Rev. M. A. Curtis' "Catalogue of the Indigenous and Naturalized Plants of the State of North Carolina." I have, however, found it growing luxuriantly and in quantities on rocks in Henderson county. This county is situated in the alpine region of North Carolina, and from its altitude its flora resembles, in many respects, the flora of a higher latitude. A specimen of the Prunus pumila found in this locality was sent to Dr. N. L. Britton, of Columbia College, N. Y., for comparison with